

NO. 4

Alexandria Gazette
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| ADVERTISING RATES. | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| Space. | 1 w. | 1 m. | 3 m. | 6 m. | 1 yr. | |
| One square..... | \$2 25 | \$6 67 | \$15 00 | \$28 00 | \$50 00 | |
| Two squares..... | 4 00 | 11 00 | 22 00 | 35 00 | 60 00 | |
| Three squares.... | 5 50 | 15 50 | 31 00 | 45 00 | 75 00 | |
| Four squares.... | 7 50 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 60 00 | 90 00 | |
| Five squares.... | 8 50 | 23 00 | 50 00 | 75 00 | 110 00 | |
| Quarter column.. | 10 50 | 30 00 | 60 00 | 100 00 | 150 00 | |
| One third col'n.. | 15 00 | 40 00 | 80 00 | 120 00 | 175 00 | |
| Half column..... | 20 00 | 60 00 | 100 00 | 150 00 | 225 00 | |
| One column..... | 35 00 | 75 00 | 150 00 | 200 00 | 300 00 | |

The following remarkable account, from the London Times, of enormous snow falls in North western India, shows what a world of vapor is carried inland on the monsoons from the Indian ocean, to strike against the loftiest mountain chain in the world, and be condensed in rain.

erest, in Cashmere, it seems the snows are sometimes terrific. The London Times says :—Some interesting details of this extraordinary snow fall in Cashmere in 1877-78 are given in a paper in the just issued number of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, by Mr. Lydekker. Early in the month of October, 1877, snow commenced to fall in the valley and mountains of Cashmere, and from that time up to May, 1878, there seemed to have been an almost incessant snow fall in the high-

active account as having been from thirty to forty feet thick. The effects of this enormous snowfall were to be seen throughout the country. At Draa, the well built traveler's bungalow, which has stood some thirty years was entirely crushed down by the weight of the snow which fell upon it. In almost every village of the neighboring mountains more or less of the log houses had fallen, while at Gulgarg and Sonmarg, where at attempt was made to remove the snow, almost all the huts of the European visitors were utterly broken down by it. In the higher mountains whole hill sides have been denuded of vegetation and soil by the enormous avalanches which swept down them, leaving vast gorges in the primeval forests, and closing the valleys below with the debris of rocks and trees. As an instance of the amount of snow which must have fallen in the higher levels, Mr. L. dokker mentions the Z'gi pass

150 feet thick. In ordinary seasons this road in the Z gi pass is clear from snow some time during the month of June. As another instance of the great snowfall Mr Lydecker takes the valley leading from the town of Dras up to the pass separating that place from the valley of the Kishengunga river. About the middle of August almost the whole of the first mentioned valley, at an elevation of 12,000

still deep in snow at the same season of the year. Mr. Lydekker gives other instances of snow lying in places in September where no snow had ever before been observed after June. As to the destruction of animal life in the Upper Wardwan valley large numbers of ibex were seen imbedded in snow; in one place upwards of sixty head were counted, and in another not less than one hundred. The most convincing

and Tilsit valleys, which are ordinarily considered as sure finds. So, also, the red bear and the marmot were far less numerous than usual. Mr. Lydekker estimates that the destruction to animal life caused by snow has far exceeded any slaughter which could be inflicted by sportsmen during a period of at least five or six years.

AN ELEPHANT TRYING TO BOARD A SHIP.

at Zanzibar and been landed near Dar es Salaam. One who saw them landing says: "The scene was very exciting. They were dumped into the water from the ship. We never thought the first elephant could get alive to the shore. It swam more than a mile in distance, and was

and excitement; it would have been too horrible to see it drowned. It tried to climbed up the ship's side once. It was pouring with rain, which made things seem more dismal; we were all wet through, but nobody cared. We had to get our experience as we went on, as no one knew anything about elephants on loading. We managed the other three much better, and made the captain take the ship near in shore."

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